AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Turkish Question.

The following is the article of the treaty appealed to by the Russians in support of their demand

THEATY OF PRACE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE OFTOMAN PORTE, SHONED AT KUTSHUR-KAIMARDH ON THE 21st OF JULY, 1774.

PORTE. SIGNED AT KUTSHUR-KAIMARDH ON THE 21st or JULY, 1774.

Art 2. If after the conclusions of this peace and exchange of ratifications, any subjects of the two empires having committed a capital stime, or having been guilty of disobedience or treason should want to hide themselves or reck an asylam with one of the two powers, they shall not be received there under any pretent whatever, but shall be delivered up on the instant, or at least driven out of the states of the power where they have taken refuge, in order that such analesators may not occasion any coolness of friendably or any meless contestantion between the two empires; with the exception of the second who shall embrace the thristian religion in the Ottoman compare. In like manner, if any of the subjects of the two empires as well dristian as Mahometan, having committed any crime or misdemeanor for any motive whatever should pass from one empire to the other, they shall be at once delivered up when claimed.

The Béhats of Paris publishes three letters from

when claimed.

The Débats of Paris publishes three letters from Constantinople, which, although of the same date as those published yesterday, possess much interest. The first is dated the 15th, from which we extract the following:—

On the day after his arrival, Frince Radzivil was received by the Sultan but the audience was one of mere ceremony. Two days after, the council assembled. The certification was a very stormy one—opinions were divided—but the great majority, among whom were all the most influentil members, and particularly the Grand Vizier, the Senakier and the Sheik ubislam, were in favor of refosing the extradition. The dragomans of Austria and Russia are every day besisging the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding a positive answer. On Saturday a conference took place at Baitaliman, between the Grand Vizier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, demanding a positive answer. On Saturday a conference took place at Baitaliman, between the Grand Vizier, the Ministers of Russia and Austria and Frince Radzivil which lasted a long time. Arguments on both sides were exhausted, when M. de Titoff rose and said. "Weil then, it is a refusal." "No," replied the Grand Vizier, "only we begthe Emperor, since our conscience will not allow us to give those men up, to confide them to our custody, and the Sultan pledges himself toguard them faithfully, so that there can never be any danger for the tranquillity of the Emperor's States." The conference was team orderen up, and answer to the above effect handed to the Ministers of Russia and Austria. Today Frince Radzivil had an audience of leave. There is a talk of sending a Turkish functionary on an extraordinary mission, with letters from the Sultan for the Emperor of Russia and Austria.

[From the London Globe, (organ of the English Cabineth London Globe, organ of the English Cabineth London Globe, (organ of the English Cabineth London Globe, organ of the English Cabi On the day after his arrival, Prince Radzivil was re-

From the London Globe, (organ of the English Cabinat) Oct 1 | Without disguising from ourselves the importance of the last news from Constantinople, we cannot believe that the suspension of diplomatic relations between Russia and Turkey, on the Porte's refusal of extradition of the Hungarian and Polish refugees, will lead to war. On the supposition, indeed, that Russia was only seeking a pretext for fresh introdes on the Ottoman empire, it might appear possible that she should regard the present circumstances of Europe as affording opportunity for such introdes, and care little on what pretext she commenced them. We have yet, however, to learn that European opinion can be more safely disregated in positical calculations at the present than at any former epoch; Napelson however, to learn that European opinion can be more safely distegatided in political calculations at the present than at any former epoch; Napeleon fell because he disregarded those moral forces in policy, which he nevertheless acknowledged as a main element of success in warfare; and the same universal teeling of Europe, which was the prime mover of his overthrow, would be manifested on the attack of Turkey by her imperious neighbor on such pretexts as those on which it is now threatened. The Austrian note, demanding the extradition of the fugitive chiefs of the Hungarian cause, was based on the treaty of Belgrade of 1739, which treaty, however, contains no provision for any such extradition. The Russian Ambassador Extraordinary, Prince Radzivil, who has just left Constantinople so abruptly—in addition to the claim of gratitude urged in the Emperor's autograph letter, for the deliverance of Turkey from the dangers to which she was exposed by the Hungarian movement—is stated to have relied in enforcing the demand with which the Porte has so honorably refused compliance, on the text of the treaty of Kutschuk Kaimaruji, in 1774. [Here follows the text of the article providing for the giving up of refugees, quoted in the Messeager on Monday.] The first objection which at once occurs against the application of the article to the case now in question, is that the Hungarian fugitives, at least, are not Russian subjects; and, therefore, the terms of the treaty can, by no straining of construction, be applied to them. It was the intention of Prince Radzivil to assume the honorable office of Jack Ketch to the Austrian government on the persons of men, who, if malgré cus, they are not to be rebe applied to them. It was the intention of Prince Radzivil to assume the honorable office of Jack Ketch to the Austrian government on the persons of men, who, if malgré car, they are not to be regarded as Austrian subjects, can only be Russian prisoners of war; and it was his demand that the Turkish government should make itself accessory before the act—to executions unwarranted by the law of mations. Honor to the government which has refused that compliance! The Porte might well hold itself dispensed from overstrained observance of the treaty of Kutschuk-Kaimardji, considering how little ceremony Russia has shown, on repeated occasions, in infringing the terms of that treaty, especially at the epoch of the Greek revolution. But the tru h is, the latter power has taken, in this instance, very little trouble to veit the imperious dictate of its will under the alleged cancition of the terms of any treaty. Sic vola, sic jubic, stet pro ratione voluntes. It was really high time that the style of simple autocracy should not everywhere meet implicit acquiescence. The Czar can have no more right than M. Lamartine bad, proprio motus, to impose a new international law upon Europe. The supposes weakness of the resisting government cannot affect the great prinlaw upon Europe. The supposed Weakness of the resisting government cannot affect the great principle involved. It was presuming too far upon that weakness, to demand what could not be con-

that weakness, to demand what could not be con-ceded without dishquor, and what might be re-fused, without affording any legitimate provoca-tion for hostile measures. To make the refusal of such demands a pretext for rupture, would be to announce to Europe that Russia had ceased to re-gard Tarkey as an independent power; but the in-tegrity of that power has been recognized as an object for the combined action of Europe; no one or two powers can be entitled to assume Tarkish dependence on them as a fait accompti. or two powers can be entitled to assume Turkish dependence on them as a fast accompt.

[From the London Globe, Cet. 2]

Within his own empire the Czar has to contend with no assertors of the law of nations. His people have abundantly strong national feelings, but no troublesome political notions. They are well instructed to regard their Emperor as the visible representative of their country and religion. The grandiloquent style which the Czar has lately adopted on the affairs of Europe is no more ridiculous, therefore, relatively to its object, than were Napoleon's bulletins. Taste and truth might reject their milated assumptions; not so the grand armies and the rule militions they were meant to work upon. When Nebuchadnezzar, the King Issued his decrees "unio all people, nations, and languages, that dwell in all the earth," his statepaper style was doubtless calculated for the meridian of Eabylon. When the Emperor Nicholas excommunicates Western Europe, his anathemas are received with perfect unity of faith throughouthis vast dominious. It was said of a Russian that, boasting of his sovereign's power, he exclaimed, "Great is the Czar! God is greater; but then the Czar is very young." If, however, much of the style imperial is calculated to the meridian of Petersburg, much of the assumption of imperial diplomacy is not less calculated upon the weakness of those on whom it is exercised. Every successful instance of such assumption is a step in advance towards undisputed sovereignty. If the Czar can accustem Europe to see him dictate to the Divan by his aides de-camp every the most unreasonable and humilating demand conveyed through such channels, the step is short to the absolute corporeal presence of Rossian military rule in Turkey. For that consummation, however, the reasonable and humining temand conveyed through such channels, the step is short to the absolute corporcal presence of Rossian military rule in Turkey. For that consummation, however, the pear is not ripe; Russia is not in force in that direction at the present moment to pounce on the Turkish empire, as a defenceless prey. The prey might prove by no means so defenceless as may be supposed; and the wrong is too flagrant to be hazarded, without better chances of success, in the face of Europe. We cannot conceive that the decided line taken by the British and French Ambasadors at Constantineple, when appealed to by Ali Pacha on the points in dispute with Russis, can fail of full sanction from their governments, or of all the support that sanction involves. Nor can we conceive that Russia, at the present moment, will throw down the gauntlet in such a cause to civilised Europe.

American Republics.

London Sup. Oct 2]

curred at the time of the last French republic. Ciuzen Genet was the first representative sent to the United States, and managed, somehow, to affront the then president, General Washington. This led to his recall; but he never returned to France, having married the daughter of the vice-president of the Union, Mr. Clinton.

[Paris Cor., London Standard of Freedom.]

There has been some coquetting between a portion of the ultra-republican party and the friends—at least those who are called the personal friends—the United States. That a junction may eventually take place between Cavasgaac's party and a portion of the party at the Elysée Bourbon, if the present ministry cannot sustain itself, is not unlikely; but nothing has yet been decided upon.

[From the London Chronicle. Oct 5.]

The observation of Chancellor Oxenstiern to his son, "Quam parva sopientur regetur missels," is every day venified in practice in all the relations of

The observation of Chancellor Oxenstiern to his son, "Quam parva sopental regitar missidus," is every day vernied in practice in all the relations of life—and in none more than in what are called the diplomatic relations. We are scarcely in England recovered from the shock that sensible men received from the Bulwer blunder, and the listuritz escapade, than new errors and new folies crowd upon us—follies and errors not in this instance committed by the ambassadors of emperors and kizgs, but by the envoy of a spic-and-spannew republic—scarcely more than twenty months id. Formerly, and more especially in the earlier and mediaval history of European countries, ambassadors and envoys were chosen for their gravity, their learning, and their wisdom—their staid and sober character—their immovable temper and well-bred and approved discretion. But of late years it would appear that many of the members of the diplomatic corps, in all countries, are not distinguished by learning, by gravity, by wisdom—nay, not even by the commonest discretion and the most ordinary good sense. In the middle ages it was the uniform practice to intrust difficult negotiations to discreet and erudite churchmen or to astute and practised lawyers. Ximenes, D'Ossát, Perron, may be numbered among the former; and Grotius, Adler, Slavius, the President Jeannin, and Whitelock and St. John may be cited among the latter. But in more modern times, the nation which found in the church a Talleyrand, a Louis, a Hauterive, a Morellet, and a De Pradt, too often, within the last eighteen years, recurred to men of some family or pecuniary interest, and the consequence is that France is, since 1830, without a single great misoinster or great negotiator. St. Auhaire, De Barante, Hyde de Neuville, and De Ray-

within the last eighteen years, recurred to men of some family or pecuniary interest, and the consequence is that France is, since ISEO, without a single great minister or great negotiator. St. Aulaire, De Barante, Hyde de Neuville, and De Raynevel are men who had acquired their repute during the empire and the restoration, and who lent that repute, such as it was—with the exception of De Neuville—to prop up the quasi monarchy of the barricades. But the eighteen years of that monarchy has not, we repeat, produced a single great negotiator—a single man distinguished for those qualities and attainments which emment diplomatists ought ever to possess. Nor are we very rich ourselves in such rare characters. With the exception of Lords Heylesbury, Ponsonby, and Sir Stratford Canning, we have scarcely a man in a leading position in our diplomatic service that is not in every sense below mediecrity; though we willingly adont there are some very rising and elever men—as witness Lard Napier, in the subordinate ranks. Indifferently successful, however, as was the monarchy of the barricades in selecting men of talent for the corps diplomatique, the Jailure or the young republic of ISIS has been still note disastrously conscicuous. Since February, 1848, it cannot be denied, men of all classes and colors have been most improperly imported into diplomatic fife. Tailors and drapers, ushers at schools, and professors at colleges—doctors without patients, and advocates without briefs—notaries and military men, have all been thrust pele-mele into a profession in which learning, tact, advotness, and knowledge of the world are pre-eminently necessary. It appears, however, that M. Poussin (we are now writing in reference to our lastnews from America), whatever his other qualifications may be, and though he have a head of a certain sort, yet is nevertheless a person eminently unfitted for diplomatic employment. His manners, it appears, have all the abruptness and brusquerie of a modern Frenchman de la mawcaise compagnie; nor has his

For negotiation, a man must have patience, must have temper, good sense, mederation in action and in expression, and, above all, must have good manners, if not an engaging and winning address. William Tell Poussin may be as rough and as ready as Commodore Trunnion—as apt at embankment and dieging and delving calculations as Mackenzie, so tavored by Louis Philippe—or as skilled in contract task-work as Mr. Dargan, the great Irish contractor and entrepreneur. But these apt and able men within the scope of their limited knowledge, though very capable of removing obstacles by the shovel and spade, and of making molehilis of mountains by human lebor and machinery, understand not the language of negotiation, or the mode of handling and presenting disputed points strongly, and without pertinactly or offensiveness. For these things, as for everything else—unless the individual be most happily constituted—some apthese things, as for everything else—unless the indivioual be most happily constituted—some apprenticeship—some considerable usage of life and
manners, as well as of negotiation, are undoubtedly necessary. Now, the French minister appears
to be wholly without this usage—to be without
even ordinary breeding. One false step in diplomacy, as in everything else, if not retraced, leads
on to another and yet another; and the result was,
that the Frenchman having blustered, as Gauls are
often wont to do when they blusder and are in the
wrong, recalled his insoler note, which was taken
off the American diplomatic file, and restored to
him by the cooler Clayton, American Secretary of
State.

or even actual or consulting engineer to a conge-ries of corresponding railroads; yet it does not fol-low that a man of this excellent business capacity for such subordinate employments is just the per-son to negotiate on matters of state and govern-

State.

To a wise man, this would have afforded a leason. But the rising generation in all countries is, we regret to say, rather stiff-necked than wise and the result was, that, from one blunder, M. Poussin fell into another. The first discourtesy might possibly have been caused by madvertence. But to the American, the second appeared coolly and purposely premeditated. When a foreigner, and that foreigner a Gaul, and probably a Gascon, charges the American government with being insensible to the dignity, and ignorant of the interests, of its own marine service, the charge is not merely insuling, but silly and audacious in the extreme. So deeming it, the American government made no reply; but, by the President's direction, the note of M. Poussin, and the whole correspondence, were transmitted to the excellent and dignified Mr. Rush, the American minister at Paris, one of the most accomplished gentlemen it has ever been our fortune to meet in any country.

Mr. Rush laid the documents before M. de Tocqueville, who pronounced, not that his envoy was wrong, but that there were faults on both sides. This jets de bascule—this compromising seesawing—would not satisfy the American government, nor would the American President enter into such a compromise. The result is that M. Poussin has received his passports pretty much in the summary manner in which Narvaez sent his congé to Sir Henry Eulwer. The Peel print truly says, "that a muladroit and offensive ambassador cannot now do all the mischief that was once in his power." Agreed. But if governments cannot, or will not, send envoys unlike the Bulwers and Poussins, we think nations ought to be spared the salary and the expense of such altogether mischievous, not to say unornamental, excrescences.

Far are we from saying one word against seritate. To a wise man, this would have afforded a les-

salary and the expense of such altogether mischie-vous, not to say unornamental, excrescences.

Far are we from saying one word against seri-cus, able, instructed men, such as America gene-rally sends forth—such as England sent forth in the past generation. But we decidedly object to fops and fribbles, to creatures of a diseased and mischievous vitality, whether they be of the Eng-lish Rosa Matida or Della Cruscan school, or of the more brawny and uncivil engineers of Ameri-ca or France.

hish Rosa Matilida or Delia Crusoan school, or on the more brawny and uncivil engineers of America or France.

The cause of quarrel between the two republics is not of a serious nature, and might be easily arranged it an able and sensible man were at the head of the republic in France. But with a President of the calibre of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte—with a numistry and a chamber both divided—and a nation spathetic, indifferent, and disgusted with all parties, it is not easy to see a solution of a quarrel, in which, as at present advised, the French envoy appears to us manifestly in the wrong. English mediation ought to do much with honest men, of whatever party or whatever country. But where are the honest men connected with the French government, unless the party that may be ejected in a day or a week—the Dufaures, the Passys, the De Tocquevilles, and the De Tracys?

The Invasion of Cuba—The Horror of the Movement to the English.

[From the Landon Chronide Sept 27.]

The President of the United States has broken up the gauges of buccancering ruffians collected at Round Island and in New York, with a zealous readiness which does him infinite credit. We may gather that his interference on this occasion was not mere matter of official routine, by contrasting his manner of acting with that of his predecessor in ISSS. While General Taylor has dispersed these marauders as rapidly and completely as Lord Palmerston might seorch an unhappy "expedition" designed for Equador or Sicily, we may remember that President Van Buren shuffled, hesitated, and finally left the work of disarming the philo-Canadian brigands nearly half undone. The legal powers conferred on the Central American Executive are not so narrow, nor are its practical resources so disproportionate to its duties, that it need find either Canadian or Cabban syngathy a reality formidable difficulty. But the efficiency of the presidency depends entirely on the character and circumstances of its incumbent. Van Euren was a politician nursed in intrigue, and little at home in action. Moreover, his term of office had nearly expired, and the adverse party was organizing a powerful opposition to his candidature for that second presidency which is the blue ribbon of America. He knew not how far a display of energy might disgust his unscrupulous friends, or give a handle to his not less unscrupulous enemies. This was the secret of his ciliatoriness. The clue to President Taylor's promptutede is to be found in his military training in this clearer averabarices designed and the latter to any until the latter find the latter of all those splendid provinces which attended the gains of Colonide provinces which attended to the search provinces which at the vast coloniel emure of "Spain. She is the latter find the vast coloniel emure of "Spain and the latters a

conferred on the Central American Executive are not so narrow, nor are its practical resources so disproportionate to its duties, that it need find either Canadhan or Cuban sympathy a really formidable difficulty. But the efficiency of the presidency depends entirely on the character and circumstances of its incembent. Van Buren was a politician nursed in intrigue, and little at home in action. Moreover, his term of office had nearly expired, and the adverse party was organizing a powerful opposition to his candidature for that second presidency which is the blue ribbon of America. He knew not how far a display of energy might disguet his unserupations friends, or give a handle to his not less unserupations friends, or give a handle to his not less unserupations friends, or give a handle to his not less unserupations friends, or give a handle to his not less unserupations friends, or give a handle to his not less unserupations. The clue to President Taylor's promptitude is to be found in his military training, in his clearer apprehension of duty, in the greater firmness of his character, and, more than all, in the facts that his official career is just commencing—that second presidencies have most happily gone out of fushion—and that Cuban annexation, the bugbear of a vast impority in the Northern States, is discountenanced for very shame by a large minority in the South.

New York seems to have contributed to the army of Cuban liberation a contingent which, for broken character and broken means, may be disadvantageously compared with our own Spanish Legion. "They were all dirty and all drunk," is the pithy remark of an eye-witness. The commercial metropolis of the Umon is probably the only American city in which this exact description of worthies could have been recruited, for it is the only one comparable to the old European capitals in the vice, poverty, squalor, and corruption of its poorer quarters. We are not in the least surprised that the Five Points should have supplied the warriors, but it is certainl

of the guardship in Brooklyn Flarbor. So ends the New York chapter of the story. Considerably more difficulty seems to have been experienced in dispersing the adventurers who had congregated in the Guil of Mexico. Round Island is one of a numerous group formed by the deposit of the Mississippi in the angle between the peninsula through which the great river reaches the sea, and the north-eastern shore of the Gulf. It is nominally part of the State of Louisiana; and whether the persons occupying it could, in the absence of any overt violation of public law, be forcibly disbanded by the agents of the federal power, was a grave and delicate question. Under these circumstances, Commander Randolph and Lieutenant Totten, the efficiers intrusted with the surveillance of the expedition, deemed it prudent to address its members in a pacific communication singularly untincinued with grim efficiently. Commander Randolph's letter elaborately proves to his "friends and fellow-countrymen," by three cogent arguments, of which we should have thought the first quite sufficient, that they entertain piratical intentions; and then, stopping rather short of the legitimate conclusion, the writer informs them that, if they refuse to separate, he will be constrained to interrupt all supplies of food or arms which may be on their way to Round Island. Lieutenant Totten adds a postscript, to the effect that a large force is rapidly collecting around them, which, he significantly remarks, they will "find it difficult to dodge." The naval efficers sprear to have rightly judged their men. There long-headed buccaneers understood the appeal to their common sense; and, though there has been no termal reliaquishment of the main design, the last accounts show the free company rapidly dissolving by twos and theres.

threes.

We feel convinced that the interposition of the President, while it has vindicated the honor of the President, while it has vindicated the honor of the United States, has been an act of mercy to the very each seem hose hores it defeated. They had made no preparations at all adequate to the learful odds they had to encounter. They had misreckened in every way. They do not appear to have known that the Spanish government, alarmed by the long-drawn mystery of their equipment, had, by great exertions, materially increased the amount and cfliciency of its disposable force. And we may safely aver that the main element in their calculations founded itself on an outrageous perversion of truth. The men who projected this introd have for months—we might almost say for years—occupied themselves in proclaimag through the Union that the old Spanish proprietary of Cuba has been gradually replaced by Anglo-Saxon purchasers, and that the larger part of the soil is in the hands of Americans, who are pining to be relieved from the yoke of a European State. Now this is certainly not true. The sugar estates of Cuba are, with very few exceptions, entailed on Spanish families, whose representatives reside at the Havana or in Spain. The Americans settled in Cuba—and there are certainly considerable numbers of them—are almost exclusively employed as stewards and overseers of the estates so situated, or as managers of sugar factories. For such employments they have long been in request, both as better men of business than the Spaniards, end, we are compelled to add, because they are supposed to get more work out of the slaves. It is ussuredly possible that these Zibas may hanker after the substance of Mephibosheth, and would gladly turn their vicarious possession into unqualified ownership. If the sympathising expedition had met with no signal disaster at the outset, a large part of them might, perhaps, have joined it. But they constitute by no means the majority of the Cuban white population. And, moreover, while they are regarded with jealousy and dislike by the Creoles, they are hated by the negroes with a hatred which passes imag United States, has been an act of mercy to the

Gent slaves!

(From the London Times, Sept. 24.)

Whoever has glanced at a map of the West Indes must have noticed an island conspictous above the rest for its size and its position. Commanding the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, and possessing one of the noblest harbors of the werld, Cuba crowns, by her political importance, the commercial advantages of a rich soil, a varied and teeming productiveness, and a climate which enjoys the genial

it is true that the President has officially and authoritatively discouraged the project of Cuban annexation. It is true that he has warned the free corps of armed adventuers, with which the eastern ports were tile, that the occupation or invasion of territory belonging to a friendly power is a violation, not only of international, but of American law. It is also true, we believe, that these dissuasives and prohibitions are not merely formal and illusory. We are inclined to believe that General Taylor has scanned with correct eye the prespective dangers of enlarging the territory of the States beyond the legitimate boundary of the ocean, and that his apprehensions are shared by the meat sagacious of the American statesmen. But this, unfortunately, gives no assurance to the world that the central government at Washington will continue to maintain a pacific tone, and repudiate the prize of conquest. The oovernment of the United States is a wesk government. It is often forced to follow where it wished to lead; to obey where it ought to command. Wherever the ministry are not the willing and avowed servants of popular passions and popular ignorance, they ultimately become their reluctant instruments. The policy of the cabinet is oftener decided by the rapid movements of a resolute faction, and the ciever schemes of unprincipled adventurers, than by the counsels of statesmen, and the advice of legislators. There is always, in the States, a large body of loose, reckless, and daring men, to whom all peaceful occupation is dull, the amasement of home politics vapid, and the wide plains of the Missouri and Michigan narrow and confined. They cast their eyes about the surrounding regions for novelty and exchement. Texas, Mexico, California, Mosquito, or Cuba—ti sall the same to them. Neither lacid nor ocean bounds their desires and their curiosity. They are troubled with no unnecessary scruples; they have a comprehensive arror of acquissitiveness. If an opportunity offer riself for extending their travels, and improving th

materials for discord, which American copidy will cluich, and American diplomacy may recognize. How far the interests of civilization would be premoted by the substitution of American for Spanish rule, is hard to determine. It would replace the despotism of a monarchy by more than the usual laxity of a republic; and it would introduce a new caergy into the political and industrial conditions of Cuba. It would weaken, if not destroy, the influence of its present foliation, and perhaps ergraft no other upon it. It would, however, sooner or later, strike a fatal blow at slavery, because it would at once destroy the slave trade with Africa. This is a good which would countervail many evils.

Africa. This is a good which would countervall many evits.

But no excuse can justify the contemplated annexation. Whatsoever might be its fraus, it would still be a foul and monstrous wrong. It would be a violation of the law and equity of nations. It would be a bold and insolent triumph of might over right. It would involve the whole American people in the same general condemnation which the spirit of repudiation drew upon individual States. It would, however, be a seasonable comment upon the very confident orations and essays of the peace propagandists, who have been kindly informing us, for the last twelve months, that wars and aggressions are the smusements only of kings and emperors—the loathing and abomization of the people.

THE VERY LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

By Electric Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Oct. 6-10% A. M. The annexed is the latest and most interesting information received up to the above hour :-Important from France.

M. POUSSIN'S CONDUCT DISCLAIMED-NEW MINISTER TO AMERICA APPOINTED, ETC.

The Paris Moniteur, of the evening of the 5th inst. the conduct of M. Poussin.

The Moniteur announces the appointment of M. Bois

le Compt, at present French Minister at Turin, to be Minister Fienipotentiary at Washington. He is to be replaced at Turin by M. Lucien Marat.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 4th inst., which lasted two hours.

Russian and Turkish Affairs. ENDRAVORS OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOVERN

MENTS TO PREVENT A RUPTURE-THE ENGLISH FLEET ORDERED TO THE DARDANELLES-HUNGA-RIAN ERFUGERS SURROUNDED BY TURKISH TROOPS,

a joint note of the English and French government had been sent to St. Petersburg, which that journal expects will have the effect of preventing a rupture between will have the effect of preventing a rupture between Russia and Turkey.

The note of Lord Palmerston in regard to Turkey and the answer, have been communicated by the King of Naples to the Great Powers.

The Marsellies Courser says news had been received

ather had discarded him, and forbidden him the house.

Large Arrival of Gold.

The Sea Guli recently arrived at Falmouth from Brazil, with 356 lbs. weight of gold, for the St. John Del Rey Company.

State of Trade.

The London Board of Trade returns, for the month ending 5th of September, present most favorable results; increase of exports as compared with September last year, £1,816,000, being, with exception of previous manifes, the largest increase that has yet occurred. Only two items, butter and salt, show a decrease. Total increase on first eight months of this year, as compared with last year, £75,0000, and over 1847, of £2,283,000.

In grainant flour, there has been a large increase in the imports, but the consumption has been greater than the supply. Coffee and wine decrease; sugar and teamuch increased, brandy doubled; flax, hemp and wool, great increase; in hides and metals, except spelter; decrease in British timber; increase in cotton.

BALTIMORE, October 20, 1849. A Duel on the Tapis—Specimen of Posting—The Senatural Squabble—Theatricals—Markets, &c.

There was considerable excitement occasioned in various sections of the city, yesterday, by the posting of the following handbill, which, as it was tern down by the friends of Mr. Lasahan as soon as discovered, I give in extenso, for the benefit of your Baltimore readers :-

your Baltimore readers;—
TO THE PUBLIC.

As an individual, calling himself T. M. Lanahan, attacked me in a meet unjustifiable manner, when I was so debilitated, from sickness, as not to make a successful defence, a few days since, and when called upon to give the satisfaction customary smooget gentlemen, refused my challenge, I now denounce him as a scoundard and coward

The editors of the leading papers of this city having refused to publish a true statement of the facts, I am compelled to adopt this method.

STEPHEN D. SPENCE.

Battimore, October 17th, 1819.

Baltimone, October 17th, 1849. Shortly after this was posted, the following reply, from Mr. Lanahan, appeared on some of the corners, but was likewise quickly demolished by the friends of Mr. Spence:—

the friends of Mr. Spence:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having visited the concert, at Carrell Hall, on Thursday, the lith instant, in company with a lady, a most gross and flagrant insult was offered to her, by an individual calling himself

At the conclusion of the concert, I placed her under the protection of a friend, and, calling upon Spence, at the Exchange Hotel, inflicted upon him such punishment, in the way of a horse-whipping, as I deemed his conduct and character had merited. I heard no further from him, save that he was "beastly drunk," for a period of six days, when, upon the evening of Wednesday last, I was called upon by two of his friends, asking me to meet him and give him the "antisfaction of a gentleman." Not recognizing any man's claim to the title of gentleman who would insult a lady, I returned the following reply:—Gentlemen, "Bear to your friend, as my answer, that I consider him an unqualified scoundred, and can therefore, with him, have no further communication." This reply I gave orally, and, fearing that it might not possibly be comprehended, I reduced it to writing, as follows:—

Gentlemen—"Bear to your friend, as my answer, that

reduced it to writing, as follows:—

(corv.)

Gentlemen—Bear to your friend, as my answer, that I consider him an unqualified accundred, that I have given him the chastisement of a secondred, and can, therefore, have no further communication with him. My meaning of the above was, that I was willing to meet any gentleman who would espouse his cause.

(Signed) T. M. LANAHAN.

The above note I had conveyed to them, by two of my friends, with the instructions that then, as now, I was prepared to meet any gentleman who will espouse his cause.

Stephen D. Spence was lately a mudshipman in the United States navy, and T. M. Lanahan is a brother of the Rev. Mr. Lanahan, and a member of the Baltimore bar, as well as captain of the Baltimore Cay Guards. On the application of the lather of the lady, warrants were taken out last evening for the arrest of both parties, and they are now said to be in the custody of the officers.

The trial of John Price, for the murder of George W. Cambell, will take place at Annapolis next

The trial of John Price, for the marder of George
W. Campbell, will take place at Annapolis next
week; and it is understood that Attorney General
Richardson will prosecute the case, so that there
is no hope for Price this time. With anybody else
to prosecute, Messrs. Preston and Pitts would
clear him.
The number of whig candidates for the vacant
seat in the United States Senate is daily increas-

The number of whig candidates for the vacant seat in the United States Senate is daily increasing, and are also pressing their claims with renewed energy. The first choice of the "Court House clique" is ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt, who will be opposed by the other cliques merely because he belongs to the before mentioned clique. It was to his indomitable energy and perseverance, however, whilst governor, that the revenue laws, which have raised the State from bankruptcy, were introduced and passed; and he therefore possesses a personal popularity, outside of the influence of all cliques, which will carry him through. There is no doubt that, if he is elected, the whig party in Maryland, so far as leaders are concerned, will be virtually disbanded. Whether this will be for the benefit or injury of the aforesaid party cannot now be decided.

be decided.

Mrs. Farren and Mr. Hadaway are drawing good houses at the Frent street Theatre.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Barton opens Halliday street Theatre also, in the name of his agent, Mr. Barten, with the Seguin troupe.

There is little or nothing doing in our markets. Flour is nominal, at \$5 per barrel.

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Police Intelligence.

A Bemildered Editer.—One of the editors connected with a Troy newspaper, by the name of James M Stevenson, residing at No 249 River street, Troy, now on a visit to this city, and putting up at the Astor House, dined with some friends on Saturday last, and having eaten well and drank freely of the good wines placed before him on that occasion, sallied forth into the street for the purpose of finding his hotel; but soarcely had he travelled a block, before the effects of the wine became unmanageable, and Mr. Stevenson soon found himself in the company of two young men, well known roques to the police, who protended to he his friends, and offered to aid him in finding the Astor House; instead of which the regues convoyed him to a bowling saloon, corner of Duane street and Broadway, where they all took a drink. This was between 7 and 8 o'clock, and soon after, all three left the saloon together and proceeded down Duane street; and while thus walking together, the rogues pretended to be aiding him, at the same time stealing from Mr. Stevenson's pockets a gold watch raived at \$140, and a pocket knife worth \$15, together with his wallet, containing \$35 in bank bills. The moment the thieves had obtained the plunder, they ran off, when near Elm street. But fortunately for Mr. Stevenson, (who himself was ignorant of having been robbed, although he felt the fellows about his person, yet still he was so much bewildered from the effects of the liquor, that he was entirely prevented from making any resistance, as he would have done otherwise) a young man by the name of Edw. Farry saw the rogues run off, and suspecting they had robbed Mr. Stevenson, followed after them, and watched them derond into one of the thieves' resorts located on the Five Foints. He immediately returned to Elm street, and there saw Mr. Stevenson taggering about, not knowing that he was robbed until the young man Farry saked him to feel in his poc

from Alexandria, that the Merlin steamer had been sent from Malta to Corfa, to Admiral Noates, with very important despeatches on the affairs of Constantinopis.

The whole English fleet is to preced to the Dardsnelles.

A deepatch from Portsmouth, dated Oct. 5, states that several other vessels are about to be commissioned in the same to the statistic and the state of the state o

\$30 in money and foreign coin, and one box of segars. No arrest.

More Escapes from Prison.—Vesterday afternoon two of the Friday prisoners, committed for drunkenness, and a small negro boy, escaped from the prison yard over the outside wall, into Elm street. A long ladder, used by the workmen repairing the prison, was in the back of the prison in the yard. This ladder was placed up by these men against the outside wall, and them they attached a long rope to the top of the same, and thus lowered the meelver down to the ground into Elm street. A citizen who witnessed the operation of one of them swinging down, gave notice to the keeper, who soon lowered the ladder, and thus stopped the escape of any more in that way. The negro boy had been rentenced to the House of Refuge. He was last evening caught, and brought back to prison again.

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.—This evening we are to have an excellent bill presented at this house. "Richard the Third" is to be played, with Mr. Wallack as Richard, and Mrs. Wallack, Miss C. Wemyss, Mr. Gilbert, &c., in the prominent parts Probably at no other theatre in the Union, save at the old Park, has "Richard the Third" ever been got up in a siyle that can, in any way, compare with that of the Bowery; and, as the dresses, armour decorations, &c., are the same that were used at the Park, having been subsequently purchased by Mr. Hamblin, and the scenery, &c., has all been painted expressly for the plece, it is now presented in even handscmer style than it was at the Park. Of the way in which Mr. Wallack plays the part of Richard, we need not speak; it is universally conceded to be a most splendid impersonation. The interesting drama of the "Ray Picker of Paris," which had such a successful run a season or two ago at this house, will be revived this evening, with an excellent cast Mr. Gilbert, Miss Wenyss, Mrs. Jordan, &c., taking the chief parts. The house will, no doubt, he crowled, therefore, those who wish good seats had better go early. the Third" is to be played, with Mr. Wallack as Rich-

attend this theatre, every night, are without precedent ple occupied, but one cannot get even standing room, so great has been the success of Charlotte Gushman's so great has been the success of Charlotte Gushman's legitimate acting since she appeared in this city. Tonight she personates her great character of Meg Merrilles, in order to give an opportunity to all to see her in a part which she has made her own. The enter-tainments will conclude with the farce of "Wilfal Murder," in which Mr. Chapman, an excellent comic actor, will play Pythagorus Sphoon. The Broadway theatre is in the full tide of success, and Mr. Blake deserves great credit for his excellent management.

Nume's Garners—The entertainments for this eventure are the comic pasteral partners are the comic pasteral partners are saided; Nice-

ing are the comic pastoral pantomine, called "Nico-demus," in which the Ravel Family will appear; after which, Marzetti will figure as Jocko, or the Brazilian Ape; the other characters by the Ravels, Mile Celeste, and H. Wells. During the intermission, Dodworth's celebrated band will execute several beautiful marches and waitzes, and the amusements will close with the magnificent ballet of "Urielle," which has been re-

BURTON'S THEATRE.—This house may be considered the temple of novelty, for scarcely a night passes without the introduction of some new feature. The actors and actresses are composed of sterling comedians, and the stage management is ably conducted by Mr. Burton, who is, at all times, a host in himself. Brougham also, is a great acquisition to this theatre— his diamatic productions are excellent, and, as a comedian, irish or otherwise, he may be condidered one of the best in the country. The entertainments this evening will commence with a new drama, called "All Guiky," which will be followed by "Burton a New York Directory," and all will close with the successful drama of the "Demon Jester." This is a very attrac-tive bill. dians, and the stage management is ably conducted

NATIONAL THEATRE, -Mr. Burke's amusing drams of

the " Revolution," will be played this evening as the first piece. It has been revived at the request of a number of the patrons of the house; and, judging from number of the patrons of the house; and, judging from
the success it met with when it was first produced it
will no doubt be received must enthusiatically. The
"Female Forty Thieves" will also be performed. This
has proved successful beyond any burlesque of the season. Mrs. Mestayer, and the charming band of listy
thieves, are nightly applianded by admiring audiences.
It is a very racy piece and besides the scenic displays
in it, there is much witty dialogue and amusing repartie to recommend it. The farce of "My Wife's
Out," will conclude the amusements. We perceive
that a new piece called "Honesty is the Best Policy,"
is in rehearsal. It is said to be a most interesting drama.
Migrometa's Thearne.—The attractions at this snug little theatre are of a varied and interesting character, and the stock company is composed of several emi-nent comedians. To night the amusements commence with the comedicts of the "Captain of the Watch," in which Walcot Nickinson, and other favorites, will austain the principal characters. This plees will be succeeded by the opera of "Fra Diavolo," in which Mary Taylor, the great favorite, with desars, fishop, Walcot, Groavenor, and irr and airs. Conover will play the leading characters. The excellent staging of Miss ("syler in this opera, is in itself, worth the price of admission. The whole will close with the faces of "John Dobbs."

Welch's Cincus.—This elegant amphitheatre is at-Welch's Cincus.—This elegant amphithentre is attracting large audiences—this so contectably arranged, and so secure from rain, that the victors feel as easy and pleasant as if they were under the protection of brick and mortar. The equestrian company is composed of most of the principal performers of the ring, including Madame Louies Howard, J. G. Cadwallader, Hiram Franklin, and E. D. Derious. Besides this there is a company of Negro Melodiste, and extravaganass by ponies, which are truly surprising. A visit to Welch's beautiful pavilion will well repay his patrons. Welch's beautiful pavilion will well repay his patrous.

Christy's Minutaria. — These indefatigable ministrels, such succeding week produce more amusing programmes than before, and delight their audiences more and more. They have the true science of Kitiopian music in them, and everything they undertake they do well. To night they give a fine programme, which every one cught to hear.

Chinese Assembly Rooms — The feats of necromancy, as given by Macallister, the great magician, are the continual talk of the city. He promises this week, to show his visiters that he can conjure up gold without churing the fatigne and trouble of going to California.

Tableracle.—Min. Demistra.—This sweet ballad

Tampacate.—Ms. Desperses.—This sweet balled singer and old favorite gives one of his delightful enter-tainments at the Tabernais this evening. The programme abounds with sirs of all countries, so that those who wish to be remunded of scenes of home, should go to hear the plaintive meludies of their prative land, as scientifically executed by Mr. Dempst. A.

AMERICAN MUSEUM -This old established place of Assertion Museum —This old established place of resort continues to present attractions of every character. Independent of the great nature, curiouslies which are to be seen for the small sure of 25 cent which are to be seen for the small sure of 25 cent which are to be seen for the small sure of 25 cent which also a stage performance, in a grand more call entertainment, also, in gymps in a grand more call ente

Robinson, the fellow Ohio, and several of se